



## NOTICE

A. S. WATSON AND CO.  
FAMILY AND DISPENSING  
CHEMISTS.  
By Appointment to His Excellency the Go-  
VERNOR and His Royal Highness the  
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS  
PERFUMERS,  
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,  
And  
AERATED WATER MAKERS,  
SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED,  
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders, it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm A. S. Watson and Co.,  
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [58]

## NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS

Communication on Editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and to business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

## BIRTH.

On the 20th instant Mr. N. A. Sims, of a Son.

On the 19th instant, at 10.15 a.m., at his residence No. 3, Old Bailey Street, Mr. L. F. V. Birrell (late partner of the Macleay River Surveyors), aged about 36 years, was suddenly regretted by his family and his numerous friends.

The Chinese are, as we remarked the other day when speaking of mandarin misrule and oppression, a much enduring race. Like Isaac, they have bowed their shoulders to the burden, and bent it, at all events, an outward semblance of content, whatever they may really feel on the subject. But now and again official rapacity is clarified too far even for Chinese patience, the proverbial last straw is laid on the backs of the uncompromising people, and then a sudden explosion takes place. The pent-up fury of a wronged and outraged people sometimes breaks with dangerous violence upon the weaker, and Chinese mobs are sanguinary and ferocious as those of any nation. If they once taste their appetite for more, it is not easily appeased. The *Shanghai* records in instance which has just occurred in the city of Shun-  
gan-hien, in Chekiang, of a popular demonstration against a mandarin. It appears that a magistrate having jurisdiction in a district near that city has acquired an unenviable character for levying excessive taxation upon the people, and at the recent literary examinations held under his auspices not a single candidate appeared. Hearing that a mob was assembling with the avowed intention of creating a disturbance, the object of their hatred concealed his wife and valuable in a temple and then proceeded to the prefectural city to inform the Prefect, who did not, however, appear to consider that there was much danger of a rising, and intimated to the magistrate that he had been rather precipitate in flying from the people. The latter knew best what provocation he had given to the mob, and acted wisely in not staying to face their rage, for on the next day they plundered and destroyed his yamen. This act of vengeance did not suffice to allay the wrath of the mob, for on discovering the retreat of the magistrate, they appeared before the prefectural yamen and demanded that the magistrate should be surrendered to them. The Prefect, seeing their numbers and determination, endeavoured to soothe them, and at length got them to partially disperse, whereupon he sent to Hangchow and informed the Taotai of the occurrence; who at once despatched two regiments of troops to quell the riot. What was the actual cause of the disturbance has not been stated, but there can be no doubt that the mandarin had been guilty of gross oppression. It is probable that this matriculation of popular disfavour will induce him to solicit an appointment in another district, or be, if, in his opinion he is not possessed of much influence or ready money, be dismissed from his post. Cases of this latter kind are, however, comparatively rare, or the people would more frequently give expression to their feelings and ventilate their wrongs. A good sturdy native Press is much wanted in the Central Kingdom to assist in the formation of public opinion which might restrain the mandarins in their cupidity and acts of oppression.

HEART-BREAKING accounts come from Shansi of the distress prevailing in that province. The *Shanghai* *Courier* learns that not only are the poor people feeding upon dead bodies, but that the strong in body have become so ravenous that they are actually destroying the weak for food. It is as yet only the autumn and it is appalling to think of the wretchedness which must prevail when the icy hand of winter is upon the famine-stricken people. Shantung and Chihli are also suffering extreme distress, and at Tientsin the poor people have been reduced to eating cakes made out of street sweepings. The difficulty is equal to that with which the government of India has to cope, and when it is remembered that only partial success attends the well-organized efforts of Relief Committees in that country, what can be expected from the feeble and spasmodic efforts likely to be put forth by the efforts of Government of China for the relief of its distressed subjects. The experience of last winter is still fresh in the minds of all who witnessed the course of events in the distressed provinces, and it is evident that to private charity and exertion must the starving people mainly look for relief, but the work is unfortunately too great for private philanthropic enterprise to cope with effectually. Nevertheless something may be done, and we are glad to learn that the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company and their agents have subscribed very liberally, and that a list will be kept open at their office for all who may wish to do likewise. The Chinese merchants ought to be able to raise a fund among them not much smaller than the Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the dis-

tressed people of India—which according to latest advices had reached £250,000—and the European and Indian merchants would also contribute their quota, as they did last year. The relief, however, cannot be more than partial, and a dreadful winter is before the people of the three provinces we have named. If the Chinese Government could only be persuaded to employ them on public works, it would be the most effectual way of placing food within reach of the starving millions. If they were disposed to construct a railway, the work, while affording relief to the people, would cost the Government no more than the price of rice per bushel of the labourers and the value of the material. There is not the slightest probability, we fear, of the Government doing anything of the kind, or even trying to furnish employment in the improvement of their present roads and canals.

The barque *Lombardia* sailed from New-castle, New South Wales, on the 22nd ultimo for this port.

The German barque *Asua*, from Foochow, arrived in Melbourne on the 21st ultimo, having accomplished the voyage in 83 days.

A waiting ship provided with seats has been erected at the ferry landing, Kowloon. We hear that the public are indebted for this to Mr. Dorabjee, Parsee.

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The French barque *Gaston Auger* arrived in Melbourne from Foochow on the 24th ultimo, with a cargo of tea. She made the voyage in 87 days, and experienced foul weather throughout.

The steamship *Ocean*, from Australia, brought some live stock, including a valuable mæmbo, a powerful driving horse for Messrs. Meyer and Son, for use on the river, and some cows for Messrs. Williams and Kennedy.

The steamship *Ocean*, Captain Jacques, is the pioneer boat of the Australian Steam Navigation Company, who purpose running a monthly line to China. We understand the *Gunga* will be the next boat.

The British bark *Mary Blair* arrived in Melbourne on the 23rd ultimo from Foochow, having made the passage in 68 days. The *Mary Blair* was caught in a tremendous gale on the 8th August, but escaped any notable damage.

A new steam-launch was brought by the Ocean steamship *Glenart*, for Messrs. Butterfield and Swire. We understand it is intended to be used for towing the iron-lighters belonging to that firm. Before the departure of the steamer on Saturday morning she went over the Kowloon Dock to discharge the launch by means of the sheer.

The performance of the Royal Illusionists at the Lutiano Theatre on Saturday night was a great success. Mr. Keller went through the same tricks at the Theatre Royal, and was loudly applauded in his "Hour in Dream Land" and in the "Climax." He apologised to the audience for the sake of Mr. Lee Look on account of indisposition, but promised to do his best to make up for his loss. There was a crowded house.

The quarterly report of the Hon. C. May, Superintendent of the Fiji Islands, published in Saturday's *Advertiser*. It states that the patrols and inspections have been held, the new boat of No. 2 steam engine tried and found to give satisfaction, that the fire tenders, hose implements, and extinguishers have been examined and found in good working order, and that the manual engines at Shau-ki Wan, Yow-mah-tea and Aitkenhead have been inspected. No fire or

occurred during the quarter.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending October 17th.

The following programme will be performed in the Public Gardens this evening, commencing at nine o'clock:

"La Fille du Regiment" (Doubtless Selection "La Traviata").

"Cavade in Arms" (Adam).

"The Merchant of Venice" (Hartmann). Polpotur. "Musical Tour" (Corradi). Galop (Vocal) (Eckert). Queen Victoria.

Concert by Mr. E. H. H. Conductor.

The following is the list of articles presented to the City Hall Library and Museum from September 23rd to 18th October, 1877:

"Chinese Recorder" by Dr. Bittel; one book.

"The Budgets of various countries" by The Cobden Club; one copy, by Mr. C. Beurmann; one bird's nest with three eggs by Inspector Cleaver; one snake, by Mr. E. D. Bowler; one painted by Mr. W. K. Hughes; two specimens of minerals by Mr. J. M. Armstrong; one handkerchief by Mr. J. D. Woodford; one bird by Mr. R. Heinecke; one owl and one nightjar by Dr. Mowll, R.N.; one bird, by P.C. Adam Hogg.

According to a royal regulation issued by the Secretary of State, owners and agents of property having a residence in the United Kingdom will be called to order under strict official supervision. This regulation will not doubt conduce to an improvement in the drainage of the colony. It is a very common thing for drains to be traced only a short distance from the house, a point where they are abruptly leaving the drainage to penetrate through the soil, and giving rise to a number of evils.

The following is from the Anti-Slavery Reporter:—It is proposed to form a company which, while acting under the Spanish Government, will endeavour to carry out its specific purpose of securing mainly agricultural labourers. Our readers are very familiar with the horrors and cruelties with which the Chinese coolies are treated in the colony.

It is a well-known fact that the Chinese coolies are treated under the most inhuman conditions for two years, and a coarse, moist, unwholesome diet is given to them.

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## EXTRACTS.

## THE CHILDREN.

In breezy meadows where the sun  
Is seen without a cloud,  
The happy, happy children run,  
And play, and sing about!  
And I, who love all rights on earth,  
All sounds, revealing joy,  
Would draw a thousand sighs with  
For every girl and boy.

For soon, too soon, the day depart;  
And see the golden hair  
Is touched with snow, and mind and heart  
Are soon are filled with care.

So let the little children run,  
And play, and sing about,  
In smiling meadows where the sun  
Is seen without a cloud!

J. T. BANTWICK.

## UNSEEN.

At the spring of an orch in the great north tower,  
High up on the wall, is an angel's head;  
And beneath it is a raven's feather,  
With delicate wings at the side outspread.

They say that the sculptor wrought from the face  
Of his youth's lost love, of his promised bride;  
And when he had adied the last end grace.

To the features, he dropped his chisel and died,  
And the worshipers throng to the shrine below,  
And the sighs come with their various woes  
Deep in the shadow, where none may know.

It's beauty, the gem of his carving now.

Let it always burn in a melancholy day.

When the sun is set to the north, for the space  
Of a few short minutes there falls a ray  
Through an amber pane, on an angel's face.

It was wrought for the eye of God; and it seems  
That He blesses the work of the dead man's hand.

With a ray of the golden light that streams

On the lost that are found in the deathless land.

Funerary Opinion:

THE NEXT THING.

There is a new sect in Russia called the "Purifiers," belonging to the Greek Church. Their leading doctrines are, that all must marry on coming of age; that the husband must be subordinate to the wife, and recognise her as the head of the family; and that once a week he must confess his sins to his wife. If this sect should spread to our shores, the combination of Woman's Rights and Extreme Ritualism which it seems to contain will certainly make it the rage.

THE RUSSIANS AT HOME.

A SOURCE AMONG MANY.

Our scene lies near the province of Kher-  
son, in a divided country, mansion,  
built during the time when the refugees Du-  
de Richelieu was requiring Russian hospitality,  
converting Odessa into a flourishing  
city. The *laius* prince, as we indi-  
catedly translated that title, the *laius*, who  
reigned the mansion was a noble of the third  
order, who, reckoning his riches by "souls,"  
as the *laius* used to do, was posses-  
sessed some 20,000 serfs. He was doubt-  
less a friend of the French Duke's, and tried  
to give his residence the look of those semi-  
castellated chateaux which are still pretty  
common in the midlands of France. He  
erected the two gabled turrets and the lofty  
dovecot which a French grand-balconed  
seminarist rights. He did not forget the wind-  
mill, and his affectionate steward gave

him a stone ground for a yearly rent to his  
miller; and he set up a granite pedestal,  
which still stands in the centre of the  
entrance yard, and marks the spot where the  
enlightened nobleman must have con-  
templated putting his own statue as a fit  
memorial of the work which his architect had  
done for him. But, like many other things  
began in Russia, under the impulse of a  
too strong enthusiasm for progress, Prince  
Wiskoff's country house was never finished,  
though a goodly number of plated mirrors  
were hung in the grand drawing room  
before the roof was fairly shated. Prince  
Wiskoff, among these mirrors, became mi-  
dewed, and finding himself rewarded with a  
ton of lumber for his too great zeal in  
walking to inhabit his mansion, while the  
walls were still damp, took a dislike to the  
place and went off to St. Petersburg, leaving  
that man who devoted themselves to progress  
that does not mean to repeat of itself. The Prince's  
son came to the crumpling new house  
at all. The next Prince paid occasional visits  
to it, when he wanted some money and had  
a suspicion that his steward was robbing  
it. As for the present Prince, if we find  
him personally located in a house with  
which many rents, and years have played such  
havoc, it is for the painful reason that his  
finances will not allow him to live elsewhere.

Prince Wiskoff is forty years old, and spent

the gay years of his youth in Paris.

He married ten years ago, and, having left his

wife's boudoir, the father of five children

and a concubine of Court.

This does not mean that Prince Wiskoff  
ever goes to Court to import his counsels; it  
simply signifies that he belongs to the seventh  
grade of the Tschim, or organization of the

nobility, and is supposed to hold a rank in

the Civil Service equal to that of *Intendant*.

colored in the army. Enrollment in the Civil

Service was in his case a more formality, in

tended to give him a position in that official

hierarchy outside of which a Russian noble-  
man counts for nothing. Prince Wiskoff

began at the age of twenty as a college

register, and, having never registered any-  
thing, was in due time promoted to a pro-

vincial secretaryship, whence, by the same

process of doing nothing, he passed through

a succession of high-sounding dignities till

he reached the present grade, which qualifies

him to be appointed to higher steps, each

one of which will entail a disbursement of

fees to the Treasury. As these fees are pretty

large, there is no chance of Prince Wiskoff

being passed over when his turn of promo-

tion arrives; indeed, the promotion of Russi-  
an noblemen to positions which they never

discharged seems to be an ingenious method

for taking them beyond their means now and

then, while keeping them in good humour

at the same time. The princess, as far as

they call her on the estate, is as far from

objecting to her husband's costly advance-

ment that she would cheerfully part with a

few diamonds remaining to her if she could

get him pushed forward at once to the rank

"your highness" instead of "your high

nobility" as now. We do not say that

anything of feminine jealousy in the though

the Runoffs, who own the neighbouring

estate, are well known to be intrigues, who

by scraping together a little money to bribe

clerks with, have, become "high origin-

ers" in the *laius* of the *laius*—that is, the

highest nobility.

The women, however, are not the only ones

of the *laius*—not the only ones who have

the right to be *laius*—not the only ones

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